
ABSTRACTS IN ENGLISH

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1968 – STUDIES

PÉTER SOMLAI FALL AND RISE IN 1968

The protests of 1968 comprised a political escalation of social conflicts. Groups of students fought for the right to exercise their basic constitutional rights. During the same time this protest was characterized by a new counterculture in the USA, in Europe, in Latin America, in Japan and elsewhere. The students were unsuccessful in their political movements. Their ideas, however, transformed the culture of developed countries in the long run.

Keywords: revolution, counterculture, alienation, global generation, students

GÁBOR KLANICZAY 1968 AND THE COUNTERCULTURE

The essay provides an overview on what 1968 meant in the world of politics in the West and in the East. It evokes May 68 in Paris and the German student movements of similar inspiration, with their New Left or Anarchist views, and the Civil Rights and Draft Resistance movements in the US. It juxtaposes to this the 1968 history of Socialist Central Europe: the Prague Spring, the Warsaw March demonstrations, the Hungarian New Left manifestations. A second, more detailed panorama presents how counterculture evolved, how it transformed the object, the scenery and the tools of politics in the US, then in the whole world, even in the countries behind the iron curtain, in Central Europe.

Keywords: student revolts, counterculture, reform socialism, New Left

ISTVÁN POLÓNYI THE GOLDEN AGE AND ITS FALLING DOWN – 1968 AND ITS ERA

The aim of the study is to briefly review the social and economic history and economic policy contexts of the 60s and 70s to illuminate the economic and social background of student rebellion in 1968.

First, it looks at the most important historical events in a brief historical review from the late 1950s to the early 1970s. Subsequently, the paper presents the social, economic and educational contexts of the post-industrial era in the 1960s in the developed world. Then the study describes the social characteristics of a welfare state in the late '60s, it also presents the economic policy shift: the decline of Keynesianism and the libertarian approach of revival.

In conclusion, the paper points out that the end of the '60s was an important milestone that the student revolutions indicated as litmus paper.

Keywords: post-industrial era, welfare state, keynesianism, liberal economic policy

ERZSÉBET SZALAI
THE JANUS-FACED '68

In my paper I am discussing the historical antecedents, main aims, social impacts and aftermath of the students' revolts of '68. I also look into the theoretical problems all these aspects raise. My main thesis is: the students' riots had complex goals, implied several emancipatory moments, but the focal point of the goals was the value of liberty out of the triad of liberty–equality–fraternity. That was of good use to the social actors directing the neo-liberal turn in the '70s who domesticated and cashed in on the yearning of the youth of '68 after freedom and their attitude against the state. I also embark on the different social antecedents, features and effects of the revolts in the West and in Hungary. I also expound that the ideological, theoretical and ethical legacy of '68 is rich and varied from which newer and newer generations of the rebellious youth can take nourishment to this day.

Keywords: students' movement, longing for freedom, neo-liberalism, Hungarian economic reform, the New Left, legacy of '68

ILDIKÓ HRUBOS
THE CRISIS AND REVIVAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.
1968 AS THE PHASE BOUNDARY

The study deals with the specific theme of the substantively complex events of 68, which directly affected the university's institutional system. It reviews the general processes that affected *virtually* every element of the university, which were in the background of student dissatisfaction, as well as the main demands of university citizens. It presents the student uprisings of three cities – Oslo, Tokyo and Paris – conveying the sense of what different characteristics appeared in these events that showed fundamentally similar features. As a result of the events the institutional system of higher education radically changed from several aspects. The so-called non-university sector was created, the representative form of institutional governance system started to spread, and practically as a side effect youth research initiatives commenced.

Keywords: student uprisings, structure of decision making, self-governance, non-university sector, youth research

IVÁN BAJOMI

THE IMPACT OF THE 1968 ON FRENCH EDUCATION

In my study, I present first with the help of new publications based on archival resources how a law was elaborated in 1968 on higher education created in response to the student movement. After that, I describe the changes that have taken place in university education and the institutionalization of the participation of students from universities and secondary schools in the functioning of decision-making bodies. It should be noted that in this respect participation rates are generally quite low. Then I present briefly the University of Vincennes, which best embodied the spirit of the events of May '68. I also present the high school students' movements that developed during the last half century and which could have had an effective influence on educational policy. In the last part of my study, I also show how May 68 contributed to the disappearance of traditional devices contributing to the maintenance of the discipline in the secondary schools.

Keywords: 1968 higher education act, student participation, high school movements

LÁSZLÓ TRENCSENYI

'68 IN EDUCATION

The author examines – imbedded into cultural history – how the “big events” of 1968 in Europe (that is, the Hungarian economic reform and its curbing, the student revolution in France and its pacification, the “Prague Spring” and its defeat) manifested themselves in the Hungarian pedagogic mentality and practice. Is it possible to prove that the duel of the “dogmatic left” and that of the “new left” appeared parallel to the conflict between the “reformists” and the “counter-reformists”?

Keywords: economic reform, student revolts, Prague Spring, pedagogy

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

ÁGNES PATAKFALVI-CZIRJÁK – ATTILA PAPP Z. –

ESZTER NEUMANN

'THE SCHOOL IS NOT AN ISLAND' FOCUSES ON DISADVANTAGED SCHOOLS IN MULTI-ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

Our research titled *The School is not an Island* focuses on disadvantaged schools in multi-ethnic communities which have a high pedagogic added value and perform above the expected level in the national assessment. The research aims to gain a deeper insight on the conditions of community and school resilience in Hungary. The article presents the theoretical foundations and methodological approach of our study and it also gives a taste of the first results of the statistical analysis and the fieldwork.

Keywords: community resilience, school resilience, Roma education

ANDREA ASZTALOS
MUSIC TEACHERS' BELIEFS ABOUT THE TEACHING

The purpose of this paper is to reveal and present primary teachers' and classroom music teachers' beliefs about teaching. In the study, 176 primary teachers and 272 classroom music teachers participated. The research method employed was an online questionnaire. Data were analyzed using quantitative analysis protocols with SPSS24 program. We revealed differences between the teachers' groups' beliefs about learning organization process, applied information sources and teaching methods. We found correlations between the age, qualifications and practice of teachers and their beliefs about teaching.

Keywords: music teachers' beliefs, teaching, learning organization process, teaching methods

LUCA ALEXA ERDEI
INTERNATIONALISATION IN MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAMS

The international joint degree programs can be defined as good practices of cross-border cooperation, therefore they serve as key incentives for learning and teaching mobility, which are important not only in institutional strategies but also in national and regional policies. Based on the aforementioned approach, our research aims to compare the regional, national and institutional policy documents, strategies and concepts that encourage and support the implementation of joint degree programs. The following research report summarizes the results of EU and Latin American regional objectives and implementation programs related to joint degree programs.

Keywords: internationalisation, joint degree, regional cooperation

ESZTER BÜKKI
CAREER PATHS AND THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL TEACHERS

In our research we have analysed the career documents (CVs) of 53 vocational teachers prepared as part of their application to become a 'master teacher', in order to investigate their understanding and practice, motivation for and forms of professional development and the typical patterns of vocational teacher career, career paths. Pursuant to our results, formal training is the most important form of professional development for these teachers, which can be explained mostly by system level regulations, however, internal and external relations and teacher cooperation also play an outstanding role. These teacher learning opportunities are linked in some cases to taking up work in the original vocation, but more often they are related to positions and tasks pursued within or outside the school, in addition to teaching, based on which typical vocational teacher career paths can be discerned.

Keywords: teacher continuous professional development, teacher career, vocational education and training